





To-day's  
Advertisements.ZETLAND LODGE.  
No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 2nd September, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1145]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF PEKING."  
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent,  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1146]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)  
The Company's Steamship

"CHOYSANG."  
Captain Tamplin, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1180]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.  
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
The Steamship  
"GLENEARN."  
Captain Murray, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1183]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
The Steamship  
"AMUR."  
Captain Meers, will be despatched for the above Port TOMORROW, the 3rd instant, at 5 P.M.  
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for transshipment at MANILA for BARCELONA, CADIZ, SANTANDER and other SPANISH PORTS.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon is situated amidship, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
VILLA, LOPEZ & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1159]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.  
The Company's Steamship  
"THALES."  
Captain H. Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1182]

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
The Steamship  
"GUILDHALL."  
Captain McGregor, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 9th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1181]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
FOR VLADIVOSTOCK, VIA SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND NAGASAKI.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to KOREAN PORTS.)  
The Steamship  
"CHAZEE."  
Captain D. S. Baily, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 9th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1184]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
The Company's Chartered Steamer  
"CAM."  
Captain Mathias, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 10th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1185]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.  
(Calling at PANAMA if Inducement offers.)  
The Company's Steamship  
"HIROSHIMA MARU."  
will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1186]

To-day's  
Advertisements.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR WEEK COMMENCING 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1895.  
No. 279.—CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.—A Camp of Instruction will be held at Stonecutter's Island from the 18th to the 25th October, 1895. Inclusive.

The principal objects of this Camp are—  
1. The carrying out of the Annual Garrison and Musketry Practices.  
2. Instruction in Outposts, Advanced and Rear Guards and Reconnoitring.  
3. Duties of Guards and Sentries.  
Every Member is requested to do his utmost to attend the whole or part of the time.  
Full details will be circulated to Members later on.

FIELD BATTERY.  
No. 280.—CLOTHING.—All white clothing in possession of Members should be returned to Headquarters Store as soon as possible.

GENERAL.  
No. 281.—INSTITUTE.—The Volunteer Institute has now been opened for the use of all Members of the Corps and no further subscriptions will be collected.  
By Order,  
C. MURRAY ADAMSON,  
Captain and Acting Adjutant.  
H.K.V.C.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1895. [1178]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.  
No.  
THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on  
MONDAY,  
the 9th day of September, 1895, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.  
By Command,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1895. [1179]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1895, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measure-ments	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Consangu Road (corner of Consangu Road and Kowloon Road)	100 x 100	10,000	160	16,000

BROWN, JONES & CO.  
DEALERS IN  
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND  
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY  
MEMORIALS.  
LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERMEABLE  
LEAD CEMENT.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.  
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.  
SODA WATER.  
LEMONADE.  
GINGER ALE.  
SARSAPARILLA.  
RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a daily qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.  
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [117]

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER  
SEEDS.

SEASON 1895-96.  
Our First Supplies of these best Quality Seeds have arrived, and Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS  
with  
HINTS FOR GARDENING  
have been issued and can be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in LONDON.  
They are packed under our own supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

## Intimations.

Sowings should be made in FINE WEATHER ONLY and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

## CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally.

It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 1 lb. each.....\$1.75.  
25 lbs. ....\$4.50.  
Directions for use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"  
LAWN MOWERS.  
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.  
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1895. [5]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.  
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions of public interest, it is distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

BIRTH.  
At No. 73, Bluff, on the 19th August, the wife of L. POLLARD, of a daughter.  
DEATH.  
At Nikko, on the 18th August, at 2 p.m., MASUWO, second son of Mrs. R. Masujima.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.  
HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1895.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.  
GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.  
LONDON, August 30th.

Lord Salisbury stated in the House of Lords that negotiations were proceeding between Great Britain and France regarding both banks of the Mekong, that the tendency of both France and China was to undertake British claims and rights, but that the British and French Cabinets were discussing all questions at issue in an amicable spirit.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.  
Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons that he believed the Foreign Office would not only maintain British dignity and prestige abroad, but that it would do its best to promote the Commercial Interests of the country.

(Special to *Stam Observer*).  
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFSHIP.  
LONDON, August 30th.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, as Secretary of State for War, stated in the House of Lords yesterday that Lord Wolsey would succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the Army on November 1st, but the Government would reserve the liberty to make all necessary changes.

FRANCE AND ITALY.  
LONDON, August 31st.

Considerable soreness is being shown in Italy over the rejection by France of the commercial treaty which had been come to between Italy and Spain, since the action of France has caused the destruction of an important branch of the trade of Italy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.  
THE Wessel v. Carlowitz & Co. case has been settled out of Court.

Mr. R. C. HOPKINS is reported to be at present rustling in Macao. He paid Hongkong a visit yesterday and returned to the Holy City by the *Persuance* this morning.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

LATELY we've been treated to *China's Malicious serpent stories*, Tiam tiger episodes, &c., but today WE publish a true snake story which will be found among the items of news gleaned from Fisco exchanges. As it comes from an American source we can with perfect confidence recommend it as a true & gospel snake story, and need say no more.

MRS. CORBETT, wife of J. J. Corbett Esq., as will be seen by an excerpt from a Fisco paper published in another part of this issue, washed the champion pugilist's family soap in public, but the recreation has cost her dear, as she has lost by property in New York worth \$25,000. Corbett offered her at the outset of the squabble this property and \$100 a week alimony. She dragged the family skeleton into court and received simply the \$100 weekly allowance. Corbett is, says the *Fisco Chronicle*, a thrifty man, but if he were like the ordinary imprudent pugilist he would not receive this large allowance very long. Fancy Jack McAuliffe, Sullivan or any of the other men who have made thousands in the prize ring paying any woman \$100 a week out their earnings. Why, they can hardly keep their own heads above water let alone pensioning women who have unfortunately become joined to them in holy matrimony. Sullivan is practically a beggar today, McAuliffe a little better off than the "Slogger," and how much longer Corbett will be a "man of means" it is not difficult to guess.

Dr. LIM BOON KENG is, according to the *Singapore Free Press* of the 23rd, to be congratulated on his elevation to the Straits Legislative Council. A Queen's Scholar of the Raffles Institution, a medical graduate of high attainment, and a private practitioner of much acceptance among his fellow countrymen, Dr. Lim Boon Keng has been granted early in life a distinction that belongs to mature age and ripe experience in local affairs. If in time, says the Straits paper, he comes to achieve the same status as his esteemed fellow-countryman Dr. Ho Kai has attained in Hongkong, the new recruit to the Legislative Council will have done well.

SHREWD merchants and tradesmen have long appreciated the importance of women's custom and it seems now to be dawning on American bankers. A Buffalo monetary institution thus advertises its advantages:—

CENTRE  
OF THE  
SHOPPING  
DISTRICT.

Women's department of the city bank; convenient business and waiting rooms; separate entrance on Main Street, special teller; only new bills and new coin paid over counter; checks cashed and money changed whether you have an account or not.

THE recent general meeting of the members of the Penang Marine Association appears to have been a very largely attended and a most hearty affair. The Hon. Secretary's brief financial statement was of a most satisfactory nature, and the Straits Maritime Journal, from which we quote, says it is pleased to learn that in order to bury peacefully certain rumours which uncharitably-disposed persons have been promulgating, it was unanimously decided to appoint professional auditors to go over the books. Mr. Martin, in a well received speech, admonished strongly on the action of the people who had spread rumours about the town with reference to the way in which the affairs of the Association were being conducted. It must, says the *Journal*, not be forgotten, as the President pointed out, that the captain and mates of Penang are not sufficiently numerous to run a Marine Association without the help of a certain number of "longshoremen." The heads of most of the firms in Penang are members, and a large number of others interested in marine affairs have also been elected. So far from being a hindrance to the working of the Association the *Journal* believes that these gentlemen will materially assist in making it a real success, and it rests now with the Marine community itself to rally round the Association and in every way endeavour to make the most of the opportunities which the Club affords. The Association has already accomplished a good deal for the benefit of its seafaring members.

THE Yokohama *Box of Curtes* of the 24th ultimo in a new work on Formosa.—"The history of Formosa is one of general interest yet it is practically an unknown land and any light that can be thrown upon the subject will be of great value to the civilized world. Mr. Davidson was the first war correspondent to visit Formosa, and has been the only foreigner who has assumed the duties and followed the army from the first day of landing of the Japanese troops. He has had the peculiar experience of working under three different flags in 21 days, for when he landed in Formosa it was under the Chinese flag, for 10 days he was under the Tiger flag of the Formosa Republic and since then under the Japanese. We have made arrangements to publish Mr. Davidson's work, which will be upon the origin of the people, the history of its occupation, its resources, and full reports of the present campaign. It will be elaborately illustrated with scenes of the war, portraits of the former Chinese Governor, the Japanese Governor-General and his staff, foreign residents, the principal cities and a reliable map of Formosa. An introduction will be given by Colonel John A. Cockrell, who will also revise the work. The first edition will be limited to 1000 copies, of which number one-half has been subscribed for by residents of Formosa and Amoy, so those desiring copies should send in their names to this office so as to be able to secure the same, the price being \$1. We are now at work on the publication with copy up-to-date, but as it will contain all particulars of the fighting against the rebels until the end of the war, we will continue to receive new matter, so that when published it will be complete. As Mr. Davidson has been at work on the subject for months, and has been favoured with manuscripts from foreign residents who for the last 20 years have been compiling the same, it will be an interesting addition to our knowledge of a place so prominently before the world and of which so little is known. He has been in Formosa for six months gathering the material, three months of which was spent as *attaché* to the Governor's staff with the Chinese Army, and he expects to be several months more in the island before he has completed his work."—Mr. Davidson's work is bound to be interesting and useful and so should find a ready sale.

ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.  
Statistics for August, 1895.

	A.M.H.	N.H.
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st August	30	19
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during August	35	20
Total number treated as In-Patients	65	39
Of these there were:—		
Discharged cured	23	13
Discharged relieved	4	4
Discharged on other grounds	8	3
Died in Hospital	2	0
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st September	33	19
Out-Patients, new cases	83	20
Out-Patients, returns visits	730	20
Total number of Out-Patient visits	1,613	40

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., M.A.,  
Superintendent.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended September 1st, are:—Europeans, 146; Chinese, 1,486; total 1,632.

HAVING obtained permission from the Governor-General in Formosa, Mr. Konishi Kuraikiro has opened periodical steam communication between Kobe, Tamsui, and Kelung. The first trip was, according to a Japanese paper, to be made by the *Tenishu Maru*, which left Hyogo on the 15th ultimo.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Kio Hing Hong	\$100
Kio Yee Loong	50
Chai On Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	50
Kwong Mow Tai	25
Yok Tok Seng	15
Kwong Yui Wo	15
Man On Tong	15

SUPREME COURT.  
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
(Before Sir R. Clarke, Chief Justice.)  
September 2nd.

BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS, LTD.  
v.  
CHONG YAU TOW & al.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff Bank for a sum of \$100,000, amount alleged to be due under a security bond. Mr. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. Pollock, instructed by Mr. G. C. C. Master, appeared for the plaintiff Bank, and Mr. W. V. Drummond and Mr. D. McNell, instructed by Mr. W. L. Denney, for the defendants.

Mr. Francis in opening his case said that the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd., was an English registered company and was originally known as the Trust and Loan Company, Limited, and was carrying on business not specifically as bankers, but as a company advancing monies on securities. In August 1894, Mr. Tschibald, being manager of the bank in Hongkong, appointed Cheong Koon Sing, who entered into an agreement with the Bank in the shape of a letter. The agreement was produced and read, and Mr. Francis said that the Comprode had also executed a mortgage bond and the claim at issue against the defendants was on that bond.

The Chief Justice: Precisely speaking, then, you are suing upon the agreement, I must see if it is necessary to make an amendment.

Mr. Francis: So far as the fact that this payment was made I will ask your lordship to take the accounts of the books. The question is whether they are under a bond or agreement.

The Chief Justice: You do not suggest that the books are necessarily conclusive as to what was paid?

Mr. Francis said they were necessarily conclusive on the legal rights. The Comprode entered on duties on August 1894 and so the difficulty of any description arose until towards the end of April 1895. In February of that year the bank purchased from four Chinese banks in Hongkong, through the Comprode as had been admitted in the pleadings for the defence, eleven bills of exchange on Shanghai amounting to \$1,100,000. Some of these bills failed and closed their doors and by which it was intimated in Hongkong that these bills would not be paid.

The alarm arose from the fact that Cheong Koon Tow had done the "vanishing act." Immediately afterwards efforts were made by the Comprode going to all the banks to recover as much money as he possibly could, but only with little success. According to the bond the bank debited the Comprode with the whole of the amount of the bills that were then dishonoured and overdue; the bills were all in these and the bank simply relied on the Comprode's statement. He (Mr. Francis) submitted that on the fact of the agreement and that the Comprode was primarily liable.

The Chief Justice: As I understand you, the account was opened as if he was a customer?

Mr. Francis: Yes, my lord.  
The accounts were then analysed, and at the conclusion of an address which lasted forty two hours Mr. Francis concluded.

Mr. S. L. Durby, accountant of the Bank, who produced the Bank Ledger in which was entered the Comprode's liability account, and after being examined at some length the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
BATTLE OF SEDAN.

Yesterday the members of the German Club and a number of their wives celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Sedan by an excursion up the Canton river. The *Huanghai*, chartered for the occasion, and gallily dressed men, left the Macao wharf at 10.30 a.m. The band of the Hongkong Regiment was engaged to enliven the trip and it was lucky that the clerk of the weather did not interfere for the weather was fine throughout and the heat of the sun was tempered with a delightful breeze. The company numbered 102, and before discussing a sumptuous (if catered by the Hongkong Hotel Company, a number of songs appropriate to the occasion were greatly sung. The German Vice-Consul, Dr. Erwald, proposed the health of the German Emperor in a few well-chosen sentences and the toast was enthusiastically responded to. The President of the Club, Mr. Garrels, in an able speech referred to the war of 1870, dwelling especially on the importance of the victory at Sedan which ultimately resulted in the union of the German States. He eulogized the splendid work of the Iron Chancellor, amidst loud applause, showing how dear Prince Bismarck is to the hearts of all Germans.

Mr. Garrels in a subsequent speech referred to Mr. Erich Georg who, he said, was the only member of the German community in Hongkong who had specially distinguished himself in the war. The speaker regretted that ill-health had compelled the veteran to leave Hongkong for a time, and the toast accorded Mr. Georg was then drunk with much enthusiasm. Mr. Braderen, vice-president of the Club, spoke with reference to the noble work done by the German ladies during the Franco-German war, and the tender care they bestowed on the wounded. He wound up by thanking the ladies present for gracing the proceedings by their presence, a toast which was unanimously replied to by Mr. Groe, on behalf of the ladies.

The party returned to Hongkong at about 8.30 p.m., and it may be safely asserted that Sunday 3rd September 1895, was a red-letter day in the annals of the Club Germania.

The beautiful thanks of the German community are doubtless due to the Steamboat Company for the arrangements made, and especially to Captain Clarke, who was most anxious in his endeavour to make the whole company as comfortable as possible.

The object for the promotion of the welfare of its members and for the safeguard of its interests against abuses is what is recognized as an urgent necessity. Every individual concerned in it should be brought within its influence, that the sphere of its usefulness can be felt far and wide. It should be a protective league, whose members defended against aggression and urged on to the acquisition of higher education, might in their turn protect others of their craft.

(a) Technical education.  
(b) Artistic education.  
(c) General education.—This deficiency can only be supplied by the Executive. It is in its opinion to decide whether the time has arrived for such a need to be supplied. No single individual or any body of philanthropists can accomplish a task which Government control and supervision alone are required to perform. State aid is so utterly indispensable in an undertaking of such a nature that, without it, it is almost impossible to succeed. Considerable efforts have been made in the direction of technical education by benevolent institutions, but how far they have succeeded we have not been given to know. The Reformatory School supplies industrial education in a qualified sense, while the recently established Kindergarten conducted by the Basel Mission gives instruction to Chinese children in the rudiments of industrial work (Inspector of Schools Report for 1894).

An Association—granted, the bond object for the promotion of the welfare of its members and for the safeguard of its interests against abuses is what is recognized as an urgent necessity. Every individual concerned in it should be brought within its influence, that the sphere of its usefulness can be felt far and wide. It should be a protective league, whose members defended against aggression and urged on to the acquisition of higher education, might in their turn protect others of their craft.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE ALIEN QUESTION.

To the Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph."  
SIR.—If no ulterior object be gained from the discussion of the "Alien Question" raised in your columns, if no result in a concrete form be realized from that discussion, it will owe to you a sense of gratitude for the clear exposition of the rights of aliens in the leader published in your issue of 31st ultimo. It was a carefully thought out article. Every feature of the question was investigated, weighed, and a decision pronounced with an exactitude which its legal bearing undoubtedly called for. We have now on the strength of that every lucid article, supported by authorities no doubt consulted, a settlement of the question concerning our rights and privileges which, though we were all along certain about yet for our own personal gratification we desired should be threshed out through the mighty medium of the Press. It has now been dealt with. We will hope that its revival, which cannot but create and engender acrimonious feelings with either party of debaters, will not on paltry pretences be fired into existence. And let us hope, too, that the voice of Calumny will, once for all, be silenced within the bosom of Justice.

The peculiar development of the question has led us to an investigation of a subject which local political economists may well wrinkle their brow to solve. You have laid charges within the threshold of our doors which, if proved, demand earnest and immediate consideration; but, if disproved, it were time enough for us to devise measures for the prevention thereof.

I. That my nationals have overstocked the clerical labour market. By our competition we have reduced to a minimum the value of that labour, and we are bringing that value still lower. II. That we do not eschew clerkships, but confine all our attention and our energies to the "quill-driving" profession alone.

I confess to approaching this subject with some diffidence. In the absence of reliable statistical data it is impossible to arrive at anything like an accurate conclusion, and deductions must necessarily be more or less suppositions. I do not attempt to gainsay the truth of the assertion numbered I (above). I would append the following comparative figures, crude though they may be, for the benefit of those who may endeavour to justify that assertion:—

Date of Census.	Europeans & Amoy.	Portuguese.
Census of 1876	374	418
do 1881	351	384
do 1891	139	239

I have taken the figures since 1876 because it was from that date, or thereabout, that the Portuguese began to settle here in any number. As if fate had assisted towards the decadence of Macao the memorable events of 1874, which led almost to the entire destruction of the City contributed later to its depopulation, by the immigration, in large numbers, of Portuguese families into Hongkong from that Colony. Here they settled, and to what extent they increased the *atque* *quid* I will speak for themselves. What the number are like at the present day we cannot speak with any degree of absolute certainty; but it would appear that were the number of Europeans over Portuguese to increase in the same ratio statistics are still more in our favour for the sake of comparison. Not to speak of the Hongkong-born Indians, the better class, the educated Chinese, one would be inclined to the belief that clerical appointments are pretty fairly and evenly distributed among all classes of our community, that profession are recruited, with this difference that the preponderance of higher education against the Portuguese. Our local industries, even the colossal sugar factories—do not employ such a very large number of Europeans as to affect our calculations. And the recalculation of the Colony lends truth to the assumption that all those residing here are in their calling clerks of a higher or lower grade. Reverting to our figures,



And, lastly (c), expatriation within judicial limits. The traditional adventurous spirit of our forefathers which led to our ultimate settlement here affords an example, and the most potent incentives for the needy to seek green fields and pastures new. It is at the present stage impossible to advance any opinion beyond a mere conjecture as to the possibilities of the opening up of the western countries on the banks of the Sackling may afford to the youths of Hongkong. A demand for labour and of the class they are so eminently suited for might relieve almost entirely the alleged congestion we now complain of. It should place within the reach of the rising generation the means whereby little fortunes may with time and THRIFT be amassed for their permanent well-being and the well-being of those who are to follow them.

Taking an utterly pessimistic view of affairs and granting that prospects—dark and dreary—remain very much as they are at present for another generation or two, there is no alternative but our submission to the inexorable Law of Nature—THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST!

Your obedient servant,  
J. P. BRAGA.

Hongkong, September 2nd, 1895.

### SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, August 23rd.

Yesterday afternoon a serious shooting affray occurred at the Waverley Hotel, in Hill Street, whereby Charles Woodward, the proprietor of Woodward's Circus, narrowly escaped with his life. As has already been noted, Woodward's Circus Company arrived at Singapore from Western Australia by the steamer *Sultan* in the early part of the present week. A portion of the Company is putting up at the Waverley Hotel, amongst them being George Laurence, who, it is alleged, is financing the show. Yesterday Woodward went out to see about some money matters in connection with the passage of the Circus here, and on his return to the hotel he was questioned by Laurence as to the amount of money which he held for the Company. Woodward said he had so much, but Laurence stated that the amount stated was short, and was obsolete on the point notwithstanding Woodward's assertions to the contrary. Words ran pretty high until at last Laurence seemed to have lost his temper and to have struck Woodward, who, being much his physical superior, at once returned the blow with great effect. There was a little quibbling after that. Woodward turned on his pockets before Laurence and by so doing demonstrated that he was not attempting to cheat. Laurence then went to his room and apparently the affair was over. After remaining at the hotel for a little while, Woodward was just leaving the premises when Laurence again appeared and called after Woodward, "Come here, Charles." Woodward turned and commenced to walk in the direction of Laurence, when the latter exclaimed "You think you have done for me don't you?" Immediately, with that remark, Laurence whipped up his right hand, which had been at his side, and pointing a revolver point blank at Woodward's head, fired. Woodward ducked, and not a moment too soon, for the bullet whizzed by the back of his neck, knocking the skin down. Woodward jumped forward, seized Laurence by the throat with his right hand, and gripped Laurence's right arm just below the shoulder with his left. Both men fell to the ground, Woodward literally struggling for his life. Laurence managed to have his revolver arm as free as to press the barrel of the weapon on Woodward's head, but it was not equally on Woodward, when he felt the trigger being pressed, ducked his head, and twice by the means managed to get clear from the clutches of the bullet. Assistance then came to hand from other members of the Circus who wrested the revolver from Laurence, and Detective Inspector Dickson, who happened to be passing, at the time at once marched Laurence off to the lockup. Laurence was before the magistrate this morning charged with attempting to commit murder; and also charged on a second count with voluntarily causing hurt. The case was postponed. It will be an interesting case.—*Straits Times*.

### JAPAN AND SPAIN.

#### THE DELIMITATION OF BOUNDARIES.

As the result of the conferences that have recently been held between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the newly arrived Minister of Spain at Tokyo, a Declaration has, as already briefly announced in these columns, been agreed upon defining the limits of the boundaries between the territories of Japan and Spain in the Western Pacific. The Declaration, published in the *Japanese Official Gazette*, reads, according to the *Yokohama Mail*, as follows:—

The Governments of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and of His Majesty the King of Spain, being equally desirous of promoting the cordial relations existing between the two countries, and believing it conducive to the attainment of the aforesaid object to make a clear definition of the boundary line between the territories of the two countries in the western part of the Pacific; the undersigned, Marquis Saloni Kinnouchi, His Imperial Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Don Jose de la Riva y Calvo, His Royal Spanish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, deputed by their respective Governments, hereby agree upon and determine the following Declaration:—

First, a line, parallel to a latitude passing through the middle of the navigable part of the Basche Channel, shall, under the present declaration, mark the boundary between the territories of the Pacific.

Secondly, the Government of Spain declares that it shall never lay claim to the islands lying to the north and north-east of the above mentioned boundary line.

Thirdly, the Government of Japan declares that it shall never lay claim to the islands lying to the south and south-east of the above mentioned boundary line.

In witness whereof we make, and put our names to two copies of the declaration, in Tokyo, this 7th day of the 8th month, of the 28th year of Meiji, or the 7th August, 1895.

(Signed) MARQUIS SATONI KINNOUCHI.  
DON JOSE DE LA RIVA Y CALVO.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE DECLARATION.

Some of the Japanese journals express discontent with the Declaration recently concluded between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Representative of Spain, delimiting the boundary between the domains of the two countries in the Western Pacific. It appears from the following clippings from the *Yokohama Mail* that their reasons for their dissatisfaction are not unanimous. The *Mainichi Shimbun*, for instance, states that "the Japanese cannot but be displeased with this Declaration, not because they regard it as an impediment to their policy of southward development, but because they perceive that the Spanish Government is incapable of understanding them." The *Sankei Shimbun*, writes our contemporary, has shown much eagerness to conclude the diplomatic arrangement in question, because

it had a misgiving that Japan might encroach upon its dominions. "Japan," continues the same paper, "will not be guilty of such a proceeding without due and urgent reason; though she will not hesitate to take up arms against any State that disturbs the peace of the East and injures her interests. If the Spanish Government is really so solicitous about the safety of the Philippine Islands, the best course for it to pursue would be to join Japan in opposing such Powers as may be inclined to disturb the peace of the East and of the world. Instead of wasting time in the conclusion of a useless agreement like the one under review, we are disposed to think that the statesman of Madrid would be better employed in reforming the administration of the Philippine Islands, where things are in a state of confusion, and in restoring order in the much harassed island of Cuba, where anarchy prevails."

The *Kohshun Shimbun* is even more outspoken. It writes in the following strain:—"The occupation of Formosa is not the termination but the commencement of Japan's development in the south. It is not the enterprising spirit of our people already hovering over the region beyond the Basche Channel, believing that a time will soon come when Formosa will be small to receive the surplus of the Japanese population, we did not doubt but that our Government has some great scheme in contemplation against that contingency. We are astonished to hear that a curious covenant has just been entered into defining the boundaries between the two countries. Spain is simply like a fox which assumes airs under the protection of a tiger. Alarmed by the southward march of Japan, she applied for the assistance of Russia, France, and Germany in order to prevent the occupation of Formosa by this country. She then changed her front, and demanded delimitation of boundaries. For a small and weak State like Spain, such conduct is impetuous, to say the least. Whether or not a declaration like the one just concluded is of any necessity to Spain, we do not know. But so far as Japan is concerned, there is not the slightest necessity for such an agreement. On the contrary, it hampers the freedom of our expansion in the South, and impedes the carrying out of our great policy of national development. The relative position of Japan and Spain is not directly affected by this Declaration, but it places Japan under a sort of moral obligation to the rest of the world, and one which cannot but restrict her freedom of action. It is our earnest wish that this compact should be rescinded on a suitable opportunity occurring. However, we must not be understood as advocating the expansion of Japan toward the south by force of arms; our idea is that the national movement in that direction should be allowed to take its natural course, and that anything that impedes that course ought to be removed."

THE "NIGHT NIGHT" TO THE RESCUE.

The following allusion of some of the metropolitan papers on the subject of the declaration about the boundary line between the territories of Japan and Spain in the Western Pacific, has, says the ever watchful *Yokohama Mail*, called forth well deserved ridicule and a rebuke from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. That Spain has shown needless anxiety and excitement in taking a precipitate step to secure the delimitation of the boundaries between her colonial possessions and Japan's newly acquired territory, is fully acknowledged by our contemporary, which also refers to the unreasonable alarm caused in Madrid in 1893 by the news that Japan had annexed three little islands in the neighbourhood of the Ogasawara (Bonin) group. The Spanish Government hastily concluded that the islands in question belonged to the Mariana group. That Government's action on the present occasion was caused by some irresponsible writings in the columns of an obscure Russian newspaper. Had it been England, or Russia, or the United States, or any of the great powers, the newspapers would have remained unnoticed. But the Spaniards, possessing the hot blood of the Latin race, their easily excitable nature would not permit them to assume an attitude of calm dignity. Indeed, their sensitiveness, in the *Nichi Nichi*'s opinion, borders on a definite disorder of mental balance. Thus, so far as the conduct of Spain herself is concerned, our contemporary has little to admire; but at the same time it maintains that there is no reason why Japan should not sympathize with the fears of her friendly neighbours and treat her with consideration, especially when by so doing she is in no danger of impairing her own interests in the slightest degree. The *Nichi Nichi*, therefore, fails to understand why, as one Journal states, the Japanese should feel displeased on account of the hasty conduct of the Spanish Government. Still more difficult to comprehend is the extraordinary statement made by another paper, that the declaration in question restrains the freedom of Japan's expansion in the south. "If Japan," says our contemporary, "by expansion be meant encroachment by force, it would be better to carry out the design at once without giving Spain time for preparation. But if the phrase be used in the sense of the promotion of our influence by peaceful intercourse and commerce, then nothing is more urgent than that a new treaty should be concluded with Spain so that our countrymen may obtain the right of free access to her possessions. Would it not, then, be the height of folly to refuse a humane agreement to her, who has stated the consummation of the object of peaceful expansion in the South?"

The *Nichi Nichi*, in conclusion, strongly condemns the ignorant and irresponsible ebullitions in which some of its contemporaries are too prone to indulge on international questions.

### SPORTING NEWS.

#### LATEST AMERICAN ITEMS.

AMERICAN "BLOODS" TO RUN ON THE ENGLISH TURF.

SARATOGA, (N. Y.) July 30th.

August Belmont's three-year-old Keenan, bought at the Glendon & Dry sale for \$12,500, has been lame for several days. It was because of this lameness that he did not start in the Transvaal. Dr. Shepherd examined him, but was unable to locate the trouble. John Hyland, who is thoroughly familiar with Keenan, says his foot was probably cut away too much by the man who last plaited him, and that the trouble will not be serious. It is now believed that Belmont will take Keenan and Hastings to England with him next season and race them there.

It is known that Pierre Louillard has made all arrangements for long campaign in England, and that he expects to repeat his memorable success of a dozen years ago, when Troquais snatched the blue ribbon of the English turf from the best three-year-olds in the Kingdom. John Huggins will train and manage the stable. Henry Griffin may be taken over as first jockey, although there will undoubtedly be lively bidding for the greatest rider now in saddle if Gideon decides not to engage him.

THE CORBETT DIVORCE CASE.

NEW YORK, August 2nd.

Judge Childers, in the special term of the Superior Court to-day signed the decree, granting Ollie Corbett an absolute divorce from James J. Corbett, the pugilist.

By the terms of the decree Mrs. Corbett may resume her maiden name of Ollie Laka and may also marry again, but should she avail herself of this latter privilege the alimony of \$1200 a year allowed her by the Court cannot on the day of

marriage. The alimony is to be paid by Corbett in May and November of each year. Corbett's counsel, while making no objection to the filing of the decree obtained an agreement with Howe & Hummel, Mrs. Corbett's counsel, which was sanctioned by the Court and incorporated in the decree to the effect that should Corbett at any time suffer financial reverses he may make application to the Court to have the question of alimony reopened with a view to having the annual allowance of Mrs. Corbett reduced in accordance with Corbett's circumstances.

Under the decree Corbett will not be permitted to marry within the boundaries of New York State, but he may do so in any other State. He considers such a course necessary to his happiness. Should he do so and visit New York thereafter he would suffer arrest for bigamy, adultery and contempt of court.

Corbett's friends who are equaled with his desires regarding Vera Stanhope, say he will marry her despite Judge Gillette's decree. There are others, however, who declare that he will never marry again.

Corbett is said to be very angry with his divorced wife for suing for a divorce. After their separation he offered to give her \$5000 a week for life and a piece of property in New York to her. She refused the offer partly with a view of having her revenge in exposing Corbett's infidelities and partly in the hope of getting more alimony. In this she was unsuccessful, although she succeeded in exposing Corbett's relations with the Stanhope woman.

THE FASTEST TROTTER IN THE WORLD.

CLEVELAND, August 1st.

The fourth day of the grand circuit meeting at Glenview made up for the rather ordinary races of the previous days the events being of the most exciting nature. The weather was nearly perfect, being only a trifle too cool, and the attendance was not up to expectations. Between 10,000 and 12,000 people saw the "King," Robert J., defeated by Joe Patchen in a race the equal of which has seldom been seen. Such an event was scarcely dreamed of.

So sure was Robert J. with his time record of 2:01, appear before the race that he was barred in the betting and directly sold for a place. Besides the two mentioned Joe Patchen, Saladin and Mascot were entered.

When the horses started for the first heat directly had the pole, but soon after the start Robert J. forged to the front, setting the pace for his competitors and leading to the wire.

Joe Patchen was the only one that did not cover the mile without a break. On the stretch, when he was rapidly overtaken by Robert J., he struck a wet place of track, went into the air, and finished a close second. Robert J. was driven hard and it was evident that he had done his best when he made the wire in 2:05.3. Joe Patchen won the second heat in 2:04.1.

The champion was selling favorite in the third heat, but when the big black stallion again outfooted and won, despite Robert J.'s fast fifth, the betting shifted and it was 3 to 1 on Joe Patchen, and 4 to 1 on Robert J.

The fourth heat was the race of Joe Patchen's life, for George was determined that his gelding should not be beaten after he came from the stretch like a whirlwind. Again Joe Patchen was too much for the champion and fairly outfooted him amid the wildest cheering.

The great race not only lowered the track record for a mile in a race, but broke the four-hundred record of the world. The time was 2:05.3, 2:04.1, 2:05, 2:05.3.

#### OTHER NOTABLE TROTS.

CLEVELAND, August 1st.

In the 2111 trot William Penn was the favorite, with Klamath and Anst Dellah sold out of the field. In the first two heats Klamath took the lead and Lisa Wilkes was second, but at each pace the mare won, Penn and Klamath chasing her home. Lisa could not hold the pace she had set, however, and Klamath took the next three heats and raced with close and exciting finishes. The mare made a good fight in each heat, and finished second each time.

The postponed race, a 2:20 pace, was decided in one heat, Vallean leading from wire to wire. Summary:—

Free-for-all pacing, purse \$3,000.—Joe Patchen (Corry) won. Robert J. (Geers) second, Saladin (Greens) third. Time, 2:05.1—2:04.1—2:05—2:05.3.

Trotting, 2111 class, purse \$3,000.—Klamath won. Lisa Wilkes second, William Penn third. Best time, 2:09.

Pacing, 2:20 class, purse \$2,000 (unfilled).—Vallean won the first, fourth and sixth heats, Gilman won the first and second heats, and Arcuturus won the fifth heat. Best time, 2:11.8.

POLICE NOTES.

Jackson v. Corbett.

LONDON, August 1st.

Levy, a prominent London sporting man, offers to back Peter Jackson against James J. Corbett in a glove contest for \$10,000. The fight to come off in London in January or February.

Corbett to Train in Texas.

ROCKFORD (Tex.) August 1st.

Corbett is offered \$5,000 to train in Rockford, and it is possible that he will accept.

The Battleground is in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) July 30th.

A private message was received here this morning from one of the officers of the Florida Athletic Club inquiring as to the feasibility of pulling off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons battle in Mexico, just across the border from Laredo or Eagle Pass. The club desired to know what facilities in the matter of transportation could be offered for the leading of the horses.

The latter question was immediately taken up by telegraph with the railroad, and it is believed a satisfactory guarantee as to rates and transportation facilities will be given by the passenger departments or the roads concerned.

It is believed that the outspoken attitude of Governor Culberson toward the proposed carnival precludes all possibility of its taking place at any point in Texas.

Choyoshi in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30th.

Joe Choyoshi arrived to-night from Cincinnati, having come to second Doyle in his coming contest with Eddy Meyer. Choyoshi is in good trim. Jim Hall on Monday posted \$4,500 with "Honorable John" Kelly, who is at Mount Clemens, Mich., for a match with Choyoshi. About this the Californian said:—

"I am willing to meet Hall, but of course the matter is in the hands of Parson Davies, my manager. Hall thinks the match can be brought off in Dallas, Tex. It is no fault of mine that Hall and myself have not met before this. We were matched to meet before the Seattle Athletic Club last June, but the failure of that organization prevented the meeting. I expect to hear from the Parson as soon as Hall's action has reached him at New York."

Dan Crendon Badly Smashed.

CHICAGO, July 30th.

Dan Crendon, who broke a knuckle of his left hand, and which is resting like a walnut on top of the hand, arrived in Chicago from New York last night. He met with the accident in the first round of his twenty-five-round contest with Billy Hennessy in Boston about five weeks ago.

With his hand in the present condition he can never engage in another fight. He believes, though, that if it is broken again and that rest will be of use to him. The Australian has had an offer of \$3000 to fight Frank Crilly, the "Huron Comet" who was refusing to

England, before a new club now in course of formation in New Jersey.

Missellaneous.

Jim Smith and Dick Borge are to box twenty rounds for \$3000 a side and the best purse offered in England on November 25th.

George Dixon and Tommy Dixon have signed articles to box twenty-five rounds or more before the club offering the largest purse.

Parson Davies proposes to go to England in October with Jimmy Barry, the Chicago bantam-weight boxer. Davies will try to match Barry against Pedler Palmer.

### NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, Capt. Wm. Ward, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, with mails up to, and August, arrived in port yesterday morning. From our San Francisco exchanges we take the following telegrams:—

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 25th.

Dr. Benjamin Mackie, aged 50 years, a surgeon in the United States Navy with the active rank of lieutenant-commander, was found dead tonight in the library at his residence with a bullet-hole through his head. There is no known reason for Dr. Mackie's suicide, although hard drinking, it is said, may have been the cause.

LONDON, July 25th.

The *Telegraph* says:—The *Valpurga* III, will be navigated by Captain Hamilton of the Allan liner *Corona*, who has been granted special leave for the purpose. The *Valpurga* is provided with enough tonnage to accommodate sixty men.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club was begun to-day with the rendezvous in the harbor at Glen Cove and the race for Sloops and Schooners off Huntington Bay.

The special cup was raced for by the new *Defender* and *Vigilant*. The course was twenty-one miles, and the *Vigilant* was beaten in light breezes by 1 minute and 40 seconds.

The *Defender* seemed to move with the same ease and speed she exhibited in her races outside Sandy Hook, but the *Vigilant* seemed to have been in some marvelous manner. She held the *Defender* close on every point of sailing than in her former try-out.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25th.

The directors of the Russian petroleum companies say in the *Novoe Vremya* that they have not arrived at an agreement with the American petroleum syndicate to partition the petroleum market.

July 30th.

The Dowager Czarina of Russia, the Grand Duke George, the Czarwitsch, whose health continues unsatisfactory, and Grand Duke Michael have started for Denmark.

An extensive conspiracy has been discovered among the priests of the Sandomir and University of Kiev aiming at the introduction of a plan of greater freedom of attack upon the prevailing system of nepotism in governmental positions.

It is also stated that a discovery has been made that the Students' Union in the University of Moscow are planning to assassinate the Czar.

NEW YORK, July 30th.

The night watch on Blackwell's Island turned out this evening, according to their account, captured a sea serpent after a hard battle. He was sailing through East river, but allowed himself to run aground. The guards at Blackwell's Island attacked him and dragged him ashore. Some residents of the island say he has been dead at least a week.

The Blackwell's Island sea-serpent is twenty-five feet long and has a short head and short tail. His captors saw very little difference between his shape and that of an ordinary mackerel. He has large, sharp teeth, and with these he made violent attempts to bite them. The sea serpent betrayed his presence to one of the island guards by his cries of distress when he found himself aground.

He tried to climb off the reef, but finding this impossible, began to squirm vigorously. The night guard who found him said the S. sounded like one of pain from a big dog. He thought that a prisoner had been injured in making his escape and was helpless. Then he went down to the water edge to see to the horror saw the green scales of the awful creature looking into his with rage and hate.

"He was snapping his teeth and looking at the moon," said the keeper. "His head was covered with blood and his hair was standing on end. We attacked him in a body and he died almost without a struggle. So soon did this occur that some of the men, who were jealous of our bravery, said he was dead when we tackled him by the way which he snapped at us."

It is generally believed by the expert experts that there is a school of monsters in the sound, so many have been seen. The doctors are deeply interested in the serpent stretched out to-night on the shore of Blackwell's Island. Here is the description one of them gave of the old monster:—

The reptile was fully twenty-five feet long and had very much the appearance of a land snake. It had an enormous head and vicious mouth, with two rows of teeth in each jaw. The body was largest in the middle, tapering to the tail and covered with mottled black and brown scales. It was at least a foot thick at the largest part, and at two points between the head and tail there were queer flabby protuberances that gave the thing a real sea serpent appearance. The eyes were large and brown and the head over the eyes was divided into two bony humps.

LONDON, August 1st.

The *Daily Telegraph*'s Berlin correspondent says Right Honorable Sir E. M. P. Smith, British Ambassador to Germany, has resigned, and he is expected to retire from active service in October, probably on account of the bad health of himself and wife.

TOTLOW, August 1st.

Orders have been received by the Commandant here to prepare for the immediate dispatch of fresh detachments of troops to Madagascar to replace the invalided troops who are ordered home. By September General Pascheau calculates the French will have needed 20,000 men, and that the trouble in Madagascar will be over.

NEW YORK, August 1st.

Dr. T. Haven Ross of Buffalo is out with a letter corroborating the story of Dr. Gibbons of Syracuse that William Taylor, who was executed in the Auburn Prison July 27, 1893, died not from the electric chair, but that death was due to drugs administered by the attending physician. "Dr. Ross was present," says the letter to Dr. Gibbons, whose charge of the administration of drugs to Taylor by the doctors was telegraphed to the *Chronicle* over a week ago:—

"Dear Doctor: I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment in general, and to the barbarism known as the electrical execution in particular. It seems that your sentiments are somewhat the same, therefore I write to encourage you and comment on the enclosed clipping. It appeared to be present at the last civil case of Taylor's so-called electrical execution in 1893 at the State Prison at Auburn. The statements quoted are emanating from you are in the main correct. A few moments after the electric was made, through Taylor's body the dynamo became disabled, but Taylor's muscles relaxed gradually from the moment of passage until he was dead."

"The chair itself was torn apart by the violent extension of the leg muscles, so that when the current ceased the body fell forward to the floor with blood gushing from the bitten tongue. In a few seconds after the guards lifted the body to sitting position, Taylor began to breathe strongly and to groan and his fingers to twitch and vary as muscles to move, proving conclusively that he was alive and subject to torture. Whether he was conscious cannot be positively stated, but he was intimately carried to his cell back of the death-room. I did not accompany him there, but was told shortly after that he was bound on account of his struggles and given three-quarters of a grain of morphia hypodermically and a large amount of chloroform by inhalation. When I returned to the deathroom half an hour later he was bound in the chair unconscious, absolutely quiet, breathless; dead, I believe, from drugs."

"The current from the City Electric Works was then turned through his body, but the muscles only reacted slightly to the stimulus. Not more than recently dead muscles would, thus contrasting markedly with the reaction on first contact."

"I give a detailed account of the horrible execution, hoping it will tend to attract the public to the barbarity of such a mode of legal murder."

LONDON, August 1st.

A semi-official statement issued in St. Petersburg dispels the rumors that Russia would probably recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria. The statement is to the effect that Russia will never enter into relations with the existing Bulgarian Government which has been forced upon the principality by the usurper. Russia simply demands that the Prince shall be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Treaty with the concurrence of the Porte.

The *Daily News* to-morrow will print a Vienna dispatch saying that this declaration of Russia's position is held to signify the removal of Prince Ferdinand and the existing Bulgarian Government at the shortest possible notice.

A dispatch from Sofia to the *Standard* says:—The persecution of the widow of Stambouloff does not abate. The servants are not able to leave the house without being arrested, searched and menaced unless they agree to quit their service.

NEW YORK, August 1st.

The *Herald* comments:—It is daily becoming clearer that Prince Ferdinand in promoting the Russophile movement, which is now assuming considerable proportions in Bulgaria, has been cutting his own throat. Russia is quite ready to extend her friendship once more to the principality, but it must be on her own terms, not Prince Ferdinand's. Russia terms the coincidence of the Prince's religion with Russia's has been the first refusal to recognize his status as a ruler, and Prince Ferdinand's mistake in throwing over Stambouloff last year and embarking upon a policy diametrically opposed to Stambouloff consisted in supposing that Russia would grant to cajolery what recalcitrance had failed to extort, and that he had only to profess subservience in order to obtain forthwith the desired recognition.

Naturally the recent murder of Stambouloff fanned the smouldering flame of opposition to Prince Ferdinand into a fierce blast, and it is only fair to declare that the Prince was directly responsible for the crime and that he should no longer be allowed to occupy the throne. One London paper suggests to Lord Salisbury that he should "give word to Prince Ferdinand that things had gone far enough."

WASHINGTON, August 1st.

The opinion recently announced by Solicitor-General Reeves of the Treasury Department upon the scope of the *Chinese Exclusion Act* is of more importance and has far-reaching than first reports indicated. He decides that the provisions of the law prohibiting the re-entry into the United States of Chinese who have once gone out are restricted in their operation to laborers alone. Every other class of Chinese, whether merchants in the strict sense of the terms or otherwise, who comply with the requirements of the law regarding registration and certificates are entitled to come again into this country.

The Department of Justice and the Treasury Department are agreed in this interpretation of the law, and the Collector of the Port at San Francisco has been so advised. The opinion was based upon the application for registry made by Low Yee Soon, a restaurant-keeper of Los Angeles, who arrived in San Francisco June 21st, upon his return from China. The Collector refused him admission on the ground that he was not a merchant within the meaning of the law. The decision has been reversed by the opinion, and Low Yee Soon will be admitted.

The validity of the *Chinese Exclusion Act* has been called in question in the case of four Chinese who were arrested at Detroit, charged with attempting to evade the law. They were sentenced to ten days each in the Detroit Workhouse and deportation at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment.

Attorney Springer of Detroit intercepted the Deputy United States Marshal, who had the four men in custody, and a writ returnable to-day was issued compelling the Marshal to show cause why the prisoners should not be released on the ground that the charges made in the warrant were vague. By advice of the Circuit Judge, before whom the case was heard, the matter was taken before Judge Grosscup of the United States Court. The latter continued the case until September 1st, giving the Chinese freedom until then in bonds of \$5000 for the four.

When the case comes to trial the law will be attacked. The defendants allege that the law is invalid, as it excludes only "laborers" and is otherwise full of weak points.

NEW YORK, August 2nd.

The *Herald's* correspondent in Rio Janeiro cables that Brazil will under no circumstances entertain a proposition that England purchase the island of Trinidad.

It was reported Brazil might consider such a solution of the present difficulty with England over the ownership of the island, but this, it is held in the official circles, would be prejudicial to Brazil's interests.

The Irish movement, the object of which is to form an open organization opposed to all Parliamentary attempts to redress Ireland's grievances, is about to take definite shape. A convention of delegates from the Irish organizations in the United States and Canada will be held within a few weeks, when a programme for the working of the new movement will be formulated. A circular is now in session considering a time and place for the convention. In a few days the decision will be made public.

BALTIMORE, August 2nd.

It is announced that the redoubtable Carl Browne, who a few weeks ago married Mamie Coxy, the daughter of the Commonwealth leader, who was the "goddess" of Coxy's army, has separated from his bride and Mrs. Browne is in seclusion in this city.

It is said that Browne deserted his wife in New York State and that "General" Coxy is on his way to Baltimore to hunt up his daughter and horse-whip Browne.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.

Falling to receive any assurance of progress from Ambassador Kautz in the Waller case, Acting Secretary of State Adams has again called him to press the request for the record of Waller's trial at Madagascar and has instructed him to make length as to the position which he should take in prevailing it.

It is understood that Mr. Kautz has been instructed to say to French authorities that nothing less than the inspection of the complete papers in the case will be sufficient to satisfy the United States, whether justice has been done, and that a final refusal to furnish a complete transcript will be accepted by this Government as a denial of justice.

Information received from Mrs. Waller, the wife of the ex-Congressman to Madagascar, who is now lying in a Russian military prison near Marseilles, states that she is indebted to Mr. Woodford, an American gentleman formerly employed as a civil engineer in the Transvaal but now residing at Tamatave, for her escape from the island. Mr. Woodford furnished Mrs. Waller funds sufficient to bring herself and four children from Antananarivo, the capital, to Vatomandri, on the coast, a distance of 300 miles, and thence to the island of Mauritius.

Mrs. Waller is now at Port Louis, Mauritius, without a penny. Her husband's attorney, Cammenden Kennedy of this city, has notified Governor Moffat of Mauritius of the facts, and it is believed that sufficient money will be raised in that State to bring Mrs. Waller and family to America. Mr. Kennedy authorizes the statement that any funds which it may be desirable to contribute to the support of Waller's family may be sent to the State Department at Washington, when they will be promptly forwarded to her.

GLASGOW, August 2nd.

The Anchen Harris colliery, at Ball Colley, a town on the Bay of Arr, twenty-four miles southwest of here, has been flooded. Sixty men have been rescued and fourteen are entombed in the mine and it is believed they have perished. Searching parties have been formed, but are unable to penetrate to the point where the unfortunate victims are.

There is a scene of intense excitement at the pit's mouth, where the wives, mothers and families of the entombed miners are gathered. Those who were rescued arrived at the surface in a most exhausted condition.

THE OCEANIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE *DAILY NEWS* says that the St. Petersburg *Vidimskoye* professes to know that Prime Minister Salisbury intends to form a coalition with the Triple Alliance for the purpose of investing Austria with a plenary mandate for the occupation of Macedonia, including Salonica.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Tacoma (*Evandale*) to-morrow.  
American (*China*) 4th inst.  
French (*Milbourne*) 4th inst.  
Indian (*Lightning*) 5th inst.  
English (*Khadiva*) 7th inst.  
Tacoma (*Victoria*) 14th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 16th inst.  
American (*Belgic*) 20th inst.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., arrived at Nagasaki, and left for this port at 7 p.m. on the 31st ult.

THE O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Coptic*, with mails, &c., which left Hongkong on August 24th for San Francisco, via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 31st ult.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Khedive*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 1 p.m. to-day, and is expected here about noon on the 7th inst.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the steamer *Milbourne*, with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port at 6 p.m. yesterday.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Shaw & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Guldah*, from Hamburg and Strals, left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., and is due here on or about the 6th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes liner *Oswi* is due here from Shanghai to-morrow morning.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Cami*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 31st ult., and may be expected here on or about the 7th inst.

THE D. D. R. steamship *Frigo* is due here on or about the 7th inst., from Singapore. She will call here en route to Yokohama and Elgo.

THE tea steamer *Victoria* which arrived at Tacoma on the 11th ult., reached Chicago on the 21st and at New York on the 25th.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 8 p.m. Saturday to 8 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Steamers from Saigon.

City of Peking " " American.  
Aral " " " New York.  
Dongwang " " " Hongkong.  
Hengsheng " " " Kobe.  
Lushan " " " Canton.  
Tientsin " " " Canton.  
Loyan " " " Canton.  
Nanyang " " " Canton.  
Inveray " " " Saigon.  
Banglo " " " Maj.  
Stanfield (barque) " " Sandakan.  
Aggregating 15,761 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Steamers for Singapore.

Banar " " " Canton.  
Hunan " " " Wladivostok.  
Germank " " " Peking, etc.  
Feng Yang " " " Hongkong.  
Arlan " " " Amoy, etc.  
Kwangong " " " Saigon.  
Dunters " " " Shanghai.  
Loyan " " " Canton.  
Aggregating 8,606 tons register.



